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Assocret of C aparet or office will be \$10, No name will be inserted unless we are specially authorised by somet sponsible person.

be attended to.

WDENCY. THE LOW WEST COTT. Let beauty o'er her banners fling The gorgeous tints of even ; And plume for flight her magic wing. Enriched with bues from heaven. Let buoyant glee, and lightsome mirth, Is linked bands go round; With sweeping trancing sound. Let heartfelt rapture swell the note, And cank'ring cares destroy; And ever pain sweet pleasure float, Atal all things whisper joy. They bring to me no smile or glee. No beam of hope they throw;

And life has sluggish flow. The sur ny light of days gone by, With gilding gloom is o'er; The danking give of love's soft eye. Shall welcome me no more. And children sweet to grace the skies, In angel throngs have gone; And every hope of friendship's prize, Has feded one by one. Predestined for a better state, They sought the realm of truth; And goided by unerring fate. They vanished in their youth, I alk one boon, to follow soon,

The joys of old are dead and cold,

A COUNTRY SCENE IN ENGLAND Is thus beautifully and vividly sketched by a wrier in Blackwoo i's Magazine :

And leave this world of grief.

My joys are gone, I stand alone— A Tree without a leaf.

At about ten yards distance from the church peep ed modestly out from the midst of stately elms and largrant evergreens, the neat little rectory. It was church. Long, low, with projecting eaves, and easement windows facing that large east window of the church, still flaming with the reflecting splendor of the setting sim. His orb was sinking to rest behad the grove, half embowering the small dwelling. which therefore stood in perfect quietness of his own shadow, the dark green masses of the jessamine clustering round its porch and windows, scarcely revening, but by their exquisite odor pure white biomoms that started 'its lovely gloom.' But their fragrance floated on the gentle breath of evening magical with the perfume of mignionette, and the of twilight) and innumerable sweet flowers blooming in their beds of rich black mould, close under lattice windows. These were all flong wide. for the evening was still and sultry, and one openthe ground showed the interior of a very small parlor, plainly and modestly furnished but panelled all round with well filled book cases.

two fine globes and an orrery. Some small flower baskets, filled with roses, were dispersed about the man writing-or rather leaning over a writing desk with a pen in his hand, for his eyes were directed toward the gravel walk before the window, where a lady-an elegant looking woman, whose plain white obe and dark uncovered hair well became the treet matronly expression of her face and figure. to her little daughter, who came laughing and tottering towards her on the soft green turf, her tiny ket, as they essayed their first independent steps it the eventful walk of life, twisting and turning with graceful awkwardness, and unsteady pressure, under the disproportionate weight of her fair, fat person. It was a sweet, heart-thrilling sound, the joyous crowing laugh of that little ereature, when with one ast, bold effort, she reached the maternal arms, and was caught up to the maternal bosom, and half deyoured with kisses, in an ecstacy of unspeakable lave. As if provoked to emulous loudness by that mithial outery, and impatient to mingle its clear totes with that young, immorent voice, a blackbird, bowered in a tall neighboring bay tree, poured forth with such a flood of full rich melody as I the baby's laugh, and for a moment arrested

A lady's harp stood in one corner, and in another

d then the curtain fell, and still I lingered-for after the interval of a few minutes, sweet sounds arrested my departing footsteps-a lew rotes of the harp, a low premise, stole sweetly out-a voice still sweeter mingling its tones with a simple quiet acspaniment, swelled out gradually into a strain of sare harmony, and the words of the evening hymn were waited toward the house of prayer. Then all was still in the cottage, and the deepening shadow mught to my mind more formbly the lateness of the our, and warned me to turn my face homewards. moved a few steps, and yet again I lingered, ngered still, for the moon was ris ng, and the stars acce stiming out in the clear cloudless heaven, and the bright reflection of one danced and gittered like squid fire-fly, on the ripple of the stream, just when gided into a darker, deeper pool, beneath a little basic lootbridge, which led from the charehyard into a shady green lane, communicating with the seighboring hamlet. On that bridge I stopped a angue longer, and yet another minute, for listanwas yet more melifluous, more soothing, more el-quent, at that still, shadowy hour, when only that the mar looked down upon it, with a tremulous beam, then when it, danced and glittered in the warm fow of sunshine. There are hearts like that stream they will understand the metaphor. The unut-

AGAN

with half increditions surprise, as its iron longue proclaimed, stroke open stroke, the tenth hour of the

But for a moment. The kindred natures burst out into full chorus; the baby chapped her hand and laughed aboud, and after her lashion mocked the unseen congetress. The bird redoubled her toneful efforts, and still the baby laughed, and still the bird repoted; and both together raised such a melodious don that the echoes of the old church rang again; and never since the contest of the nightin gaie with her husband rival, was beard such an emlous conflict of musical skill. I could have laughed or company, from my unseen jurking place, within he dark shadow of the church buttereses. It was t logether such a scene as I shall never forget; one om which I could hardly tear myself away. Nay, laid not. I stood motionless as a statue in my dark iche, till the objects before me became indistinct in twinght; t'il the last slanting sunbeams had withdrawn from the highest pases of the church window till the blackbird's song was hushed and the balg' voice was still, and the nother and her nurseling had retreated into their quiet dwelling, and the evening taper gleamed through the fallen white curtain and still open window.

But yet before the curtain fell, another act of the beautiful pantomime had passed in review before me. The mother, with her infant in her arms, had seated herself in a low chair within the little parlor, She untied the frock strings, drew off that and the second under garment, dexterously, and at intervals, as the restless (rolics of the still unwearied babe afforded opportunity-and then it was in its little coat and stay, the fat, white shoulders shrug, ged up in antic merriment, far above the slackened shoulderstraps. Thus the mother's hand slipped off one red shoe, and having done so, her lips were pressed, almost, as it seemed involuntarily, to the naked foot she still held. The other, as it in proud love of liberty, had spurned off to a distance the fellow shoe, and no e the darling, disarrayed for its innocent siumbers, was hustled and quieted, but not yet to rest; the night dress was still to be put on; and the little crib was not there-not yet to restbut to the nightly duty already required of young christians. And in a moment it was bushed; and in a moment the small bands were pressed together between the mother's hands, and the sweet, serious eyes were raised and fixed upon the mother's eyes. (there beamed, as yet, the infant's heaven) and our saw that it was hisping out its unconscious prayerunconscious, not surely unaccepted. A kiss from the maternal lips was the token of God's approval, and then she rose, and gathered up the scattered gar' ments in the same clasp with the halt naked babe-she held it smiling to its father, and one saw in the expression of his face, as he apraised it, after having imprinted a kiss on that of his child-one saw in all the holy fervor of a father's blessing.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A romantic incident line just occurred in the Marylebone Infirmary. Ann Dempsey, a young and interesting girl, who had been the support of an aged mother, had gone into the infirmary for the purpose of undergoing an operation for the removal of a dropsical complaint, which had assumed the form of a large tumour. She was warned of the painful and even perdous nature of the operation; but she expressed her resolution to submit to it, owing to the ardent wish that her life might be spared for her mother's sake. The operation was accordingly performed in the presence of her mother and several eminent medical men. It lasted two hours and lorty minutes, and the magnitude of the tumour taken from her may be imagined when it contained no less than two gallons and a half of water. Notwithstanding the long and painful operation, singular to relate, this heroic girl never attered a single ing down her cheeks and being desired not to shed them, she replied that "they were tears of joy at her freedom from the incubus which had so long afflieted her.'

As she appeared to be in a sinking condition, the medical gentlemen, upon a consultation, deemed a fresh infusion of blood into her veius absolutely necessary. On making inquiries as to whom they could procure to provide the blood, it was ascertained that two men were in an adjoining room; one 25 and the other between 80 and 40 years of age, anxously awaiting the issue of the operation. Believing them, in the first instance, to be relatives of the poor girl, they were ushered into the room, when t turned out, that the eldest was her employer, for whom she worked at shoe binding, and the other a journeyman in the same employ, both devotedly at-tached to the unfortunate girl. On being made acquaixted with her state, and what was required to e done for the patient, they both simultaneously volunteered to supply the blood from their veins.— Much bitterness of feeling and contention between the n ensued as to which should do so, which was put in end to by the decision of the surgeon in lavor of the youngest; who, baring his arm, with great energy, exclaimed, "that he was willing to lose the last drop of his blood, to save her life."

The blood was then carefully infused from his arm into the veins of the poor sufferer, till the young man frinted from his loss. On this taking place the elder lover implored permission to supply the re-n ainder, but the girl recovering, it was deemed unnecessary. The poor girl began to improve, and great hopes were entertained of her recovery, but unfortunately these hopes were blasted; for, unknown to the surgeons, she was found to be afflicted with a severe diarrhous, which increased until it hecame a confirmed case of cholera, from the effects of which she died on the fifth day after the operation. She was sensible to the last, and the deathbed scene is represented as truly affecting. She expressed a wish to see the young man who had lost his blood for her, kissed him, hade him cut off a lock of her hair, and begged of him to be kind to her mother. She then entered into prayers with the Rev. Mr Moody, the Chaplain of the almshouse, and in the midst of it expired.

Texas. - The cotton crop of Texas this year quite productive. The estimate is that 50,000 bales will be raised. The harvest of grain and other productions is also very abundant. The country will not be under the necessity of importing its provisions. On account o the scarcity of money and the sparseness of population, lands still continue very low. These who wish to emigrate can purchase as cheaply, and subsist more comfortably, and at less expense, during the present than at any former pe-All circumstances considered, the prospects

of the country were never more fluttering.

Col. Loveis puntation, on the Brazos, will produce 300 bales of cotton of 500 lbs. each, with only 30 hands and the assistance of eight others in pick ing; and the regular hands have in addition already raised and housed 5,000 bushels of corn. Can Lou

isiana or Mississippi show any timing equal to this?
asks the Galveston Gazette.
From the 2d of September, 1859, to the 2d September, 1840, there were one thousand and saxly-aix arrivals at the port of Galveston from foreign countries, and four thousand three hundred and seventy-six passengers arrived within the same pe-

Tender around in the way of Trade.- A young and pretty girl stepped into a store where a spruce young man, who had been enamored but dared not speak, stood behind the counter selling dry goods. buset every sense became absorbed in that of that very spot till midnlight, may, till the stars paid after the morning beam, if the deep, solemn sound the old church cock had not broken in on my the old church cock had not broken in on my six on the word, "I would not stay so long of profound abstraction, and started me awake | gaining, if you were not so dear.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ERIT. ANNIA. SIRTEEN DATE LATER!

Affempt upon the Life of Louis Phillippe Ar. rest of the Assassin-Reported Defeat of the Allied Armies - Destruction of Beyrout con-

firmed The Britania left Liverpool on the 20th, at lo'clock P. M. She arrived at her dock, in Boston about half past 3, on Tuesday morning.

thus making her passage from dock to dock in 13 days and 15 1 2 hours. The Britannia brought out 68 passengers, and on immense letter bag.

We have our files of Liverpool papers to the

sternoon of the 20th, and London to the morn ng of the same day.

of the Britannia.

The account of the destruction of the Chinese forts at Bocca Tigns does not appear to be

The most unportant item of news is the atempt upon the life of Louis Phillipe. This is attributed by the Landon papers to the evident desire of the French King to smother or keep down he war enthusiasm of his subjects. The prisoner, Marius Darmes, appears to be a fanatic of the stamp of Louvel and Alibaud. The interroga- at London tories he has undergone, have not elicited from him any admission tending to prove that he had any accomplice, or that he was a hired assassin. Although suffering from his wounds, he has throughout exinced extraordinary energy, and to this moment, the only regret he has many fested is that of not having effected his criminal purpose. At one question, put to him by the instructing judge, tears were seen to flow into his eyes." "Do not immagme," said Darn es, that these are tears of repentance, if I weep, it is. from despair at having missed my aim. was heard to exclaim on another occasion, "Had killed the tyrant, Soliman Pasha would now be safe; the French fleet, united with that of Mehemit Ali, would have sunk that of the incendor ries of Beyrout, and Egypt would be freed."

The ship James Pattison, Cromartie, master from Bombay for London, was destroyed by fire about 160 miles west of the Azores; the crew took to their boats, and were picked up by a bark from Newfoundland and carried into Lisbon .--The Captain and 14 of the crew came passengers in the Braganza steamer; the cargo (cotton) is supposed to have ignited from spontaneous

It is asserted in a letter from Amsterdam, addressed to Commerce, that since the abdication of William 1. a deficit of 62,000,000 florings (150,000,000 francs) has been found in the pub-

The news on the affairs of the East is of great nterest, as they appered to be at the very crisis. It was extremely doubtful what turn affairs would take, and opinions and reports were very contradictory. Accounts are received from Alexandria to October 3. The allies had evacuated Beyrout, because it was not in a slate to be defended in case of attack, but were in possession Jaffa, D'Jounie, D'Jebail, Kuiffa, and Topoli.

There was a large British squadron on the coast of Syria. In addition to 11 ships previous ly there, a squadron of 5 ships from Labon, of which two were three-deckers, subsequently pas sed Malta to join the fleet of Sir R. Stopford. They had besides nine steamers, several frigates, and smaller vessels.

The tone of the French papers is still warlike The general rumors and belief were, that M Theirs had pressed the King to consent to take measures tantamount to the declaration of war .--That his Majesty would only, in the absence of the Chambers, agree to a strong representation of the four powers, the reply to which could hardly be expected before the lapse of three weeks, and that the Chambers should in the meanwhile be convoked for the end of that period, when the views of the King or of his Government would be submitted to them, with the results of the last appeal to sovereigns, parties to the treaty of the

15th of July.
"The despatches," says the Moniteur Parisien shrought direct from Alexandria to Toulon, and which are dated the 3rd instant., bave arrived in Paris. According to these despatches, the Engfish ships were continuing to bombard the small towns of the Syran coast, and were landing Turks there. The latter had occupied Seide, Caiffa, and even Tripoli. Soliman Pasha remainad master of Beyrout, and Ibraham had taken up a strong position above the Turkish camp. No decisive event was known at Alexandria up to the 3d instant."

The Moniteur publishes the following-

"ALEXANDRIA, Oct 3. "A fleet, with a sufficient military force to effect a landing, will easily gain possession of all the small defenceless commercial towns along the coast of Syra- Acre alone is capable of resistence. It is not accordingly surprising that the allies should have rendered themselves masters so soon of Jaffa, Ca ffa, Djounie, Djebail, and also of the small town serving as a hatbor to Tripoli, if I am correctly informed.

"But on the occupation of those maritime town does not depend the fate of Syrm, the coast of which is line throughout by steep mountains, which form, as it were, one continual rampart.

"The least warlike populations inhabit towns on the sea-side and the declivities of the mountains extending to the Mediteranean. The most warlike reside on the summits of those mountains and in the interior.

"The Catholic mountaineers are not so power ful as it is believed in Europe. They are less-warlike than the Druses, who inhabit Lebanon. the Haouran and mountains of Acre and Safed, and nearly as far as Juruselem: they are inferior to the people of Naplouz, who live in the mountains between Acre and Jurusalem, and to the Nuseries and the Ismaelies, who reside in the mountains between Tripoli and Antioch, and in some districts of Caramania.

are schismatic Mussulmans. In the mountains Ante Lebanon there are Mutuolis, Mussulmans of the sect of Ali-and Mussalmans also occupy the mountains of Auguiar and Dennie, above

"Ibraham Pasha, finding it impossible to fend with success the small towns along the coast, acted more wisely in concentrating his forces on the heights than in disseminating them -

n his present position he keeps in cheek the restless natives of the neighboring districts, he de Ifends the road leading to Damuscus, and may re lieve St. Jean d'Acre, sholud that place be attack ed. He, moreover, preserves his communication open with the interior. The Haoutan, and the plains of Aleppo, Balbeck, and Naplouz, will urnish him with abundance of grain, the interior will be plentifully supplied, and the coasts will suffer from the scarcity, so long as uffairs continne in the present state.

"Ibrahun Pasha has accordingly many chances of success.

"The allies, however, are masters of a posit which is rather starming for the Pasha. They oc cupy Djounine and Zouk Mikail, villages of Le. nation, situated near the Lycus (Nahavel-Kell. But, if they do not success in driving the Egyptians out of Beyrout, possession of Djournite and Zonk Mikail will be of hitle importance to them Capt Charles Judkins is now the commander although their position be almost mexpugnable. Ibrahim can prevent their receiving cattle and horses, and cut of their supply of water, if he commands Dog River. The allies, having no wher resources than those derived from their ships, the deserters who now join their ranks will ere long prove a barden to them.

The greatest uneasmess prevails, in the money markest of London and Paris, especially th latter: Panics and fluctuations are created by every day's reports .. - Matters are rather more firm

We find no change in the price of cotton. The corn Market was falling off.

The fall of Beyrout is confirmed, and it is sta ed on the authority of private letters that the troops which landed were compelled to embark with a loss of two thousand men.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSIN ATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, Oct. 15th .-- A musket shot was fired at the king at six o'clock this evening at the moment when his majesty was passing along the quay of the Tuileries, on his return to St. Cloud. Neither the king nor any of the persons by whom he was accompanied were hurt.

He avowed his crime. The name of the assassin is said to be Dames. He is from the south of France the said Marseiles, but there was some doubt on that point. It would appear that his musket had been over loaded, for it burst, and wounded him in the shoul-

The assassin was arrested.

It was rumored that the assassin was on eralte, and that by murdering the king he calculated on removing the only bar to the arrival of

From the Sunday Times Oct. 18th,

The Paris papers of Friday are more occupied with the attrocrous attempt made upon the king's life, on the preceeding evening, than with the eastern question. Opinion was divided respecting the probable effect of the attempt to assassinate the king. One portion of the Press regurded it as calculated to weaken the republican of turbulent party, and therefore to secure the maintenance of peace. Another (of which the Jagrnal d s Debats is the principal) fears that France will have been injured by it in the eyes of foreign powers, who may regard it as demonstrative of er internal divisions and weakness.

Last evening, continues the debuts, at fifty-five amutes past five o'clock, when the king was te- ed to do. urning to St. Cloud, accompanied by the Queen and Madame Adelaide, and was passing along the quay of the Tuileries near the Post de l Concord, opposite to the guard house du Lion, in individual fired a carbine in the direction of f carriage. Their respesties, who fortunately were not injured, continued their journey. The assassin had evidently chosen this position with the intention of taking advantage (like Alband of the instant that the king would salute the troops under arms. The King, in fact always salutes th) guard, whether troops of the line or National Guard, and in so doing lets down the glass of carriage, and advances forward. One of the grenadiers on guard immediately seized the assassin, who said, "I am not going away"--He was then taken to the guard. The prefect of police arrived in a few minutes, and interrogated nim. He confessed his crime, and declared that his name was Warious Darmes. He said that he he was a native of Marselles and had been or a long time in Paris, and was employed as a frotteur (in polishing the floors of apartments,) He was clad in a long frock cost, under which he copcealed his carbine, the stock of which was expensivly carved. He is 42 years of age.

He was searched, and on his person were two loaded postols and a pon ard. The carbone which had been cut short and loaded up to the muz zle, had burst. The charge did not scatter, and the among us; for reading and writing though very earnage was but slightly struck. The assassin, good for shite men, is very bad for Indians. lowever, was severely wounded in the left hand .His carbine was loaded with several batts and slugs The explosion was extremely land. One of National Guards of the escort was slightly wounded in the hand by a slog. One of the footmen what was standing behind the carriage, was wounded in the leg. The wound is not dangerous, but the bal has not yet been extracted,

Darmes, when arrested burst into a violent pay

sion and exclaimed. 'Cursed earabine! I had taken good aim, but I overloaded it." To the first question which was addressed to bin

he at first replied, 'Conspirator.'
'What a your profession?'—An exterminator of What could have induced you to commit so horri

ole a crime?" 'I am not a fired conspirator. 'How long is it since you formed this resolution?'
About an hour since; I wished to rid France of the

Barmen is of low stature, he has a scowling and ocious expression of countenance. His bearing dicates most determined resolution. His wound is scrious, and required medical assisance. It is asserted that it will be necessary to amputate two or three of his fingers. The pain of the wound was so intense that he fainted.

It was remarked that after he committed the crime e made no attempt to escape, and that he in a measure delivered himself up to the soldiers and police officers who arrested him. At eight o'clock, a hackney coach was brought to the guard house, he was "The people of Naploux are Mussulmans, and placed in it, a companied by two monicipal guards, the Nussieries, the Ismaelies and the Druses, and a strong escort of police precede and followed it. A considerable multitude of spectators followed the coach in silent a stombinest.

> Ecopan.-The Oswego Whig, mentions that Mr Lewis Tripp, a merchant tailor, and a married man a few days aince eloped with Miss Emily Wing.

Now to the Viest the loving couple skip, She's only gone to take a peasant TRIF; And he, just like a bee, or some such thing. Sips boneyed awards while time is on the wife (From the Knickerbocker for October.) A SEMINOLE TRADITION.

BY WANTINGTON INVINC

When the Floridas were erected into a territory the United States, one of the marliest cates of the Governor. William P. Daval, was directed to the instruction and civilization of the natives For this purpose he called a meeting of the chiefs, in which he informed them of the wish of their Great Father at Washington, that they should have schools and teachers among them and that their children should be instructed like the children of white men. The chiefs hetened with their customary silence and decorum to long speech, setting forth the advantages the would accrue to them from this measure and when he had concluded, begged the interval of a day to deliberate on it.

On the following, day a solemn convocation was held, at which one of their chiefs addressed the Governor in the name of all the rest. "My brother," said he, "we have been thinking over the proposition of our Great Father at Washing ton, to send teachers and set up schools among us. We are very thankful for the interest hi takes in our welfare; but after much deliberatio

have concluded to decline his offer. What will do very well for white men, will not do for red men. I know you white men say we all come from the same father and mother, but you are mistaken. We have a tradition handed down from our forefathers, and we believe it, that the Great Spirit, where he undertook to make, men made the black man, it was his first atlempt, and pretty well for a beginning: but he soon saw that he bungled; so he determined to try his hand again. He did so and made the red man. He liked him much better than the black man, bu still he was not exactly what he wanted. So he tried once more, and made the white man--and then he was sausfied. You see, therefore that you were made last, and that is the reason I call ou my youngest brother.

When the Great Spirit had made the three men, he called them together and showed them three boxes. The first was filled with books and maps, and papers; the second with bows and arrows, knives and tomahawks; the third with spades, axes boes, and hammers "These, my sons," said he, ware the means by which you are to live chose among them according to your fancy."

The white man being the favorite, had the first choice. He passed by he box of working tools, without notice; but when he came to the weapons for war and hunting, he stopped and looked the advocates for war who are at present so much hard at them. The red man trembled, for he had set his eye upon that box. The white man, however after looking upon it for a moment, passed on, and chose the box of books and papers.-The red man'+ turn came next, and you may be and tomahawks. As to the black, he had no choice left, but to put up with the box of tools

From this it is clear that the Great Spirit in teaded the white man should learn to read and write; to understand all about the moon and stars; and to make everything even rum and bunter, and a mighty warrior, but he was not to | dence has cast my lot. learn any thing from book, as the Great Spirit and whiskey, lest he should kill himself with restore the Constitution to its primitive purity.—drinking. As to the black man, as he had noth. By one decided and united effort on the part of the ing but working tools, it was clear he was to work or the white and red man, which he has continu-

We must go according to the wishes of the Great Spirit, or we shall get into trouble. T know how to read and write is very good for white men, but very bad for red men, makes white men better, but red men worse, Some of the Creeks and Cherokees learnt to read and write, and they are the greatest rascals among ail the Indians. They went to Washington and said they were going to see their Great Father, to talk about the good of the nation. And when they got there, they all wrote upon a little piece of paper, without the nation at home, kowng any thing about it. And the first thing the nation at home knew of the matter, they were call led together by the Indian agent, who showed them a little price of paper, which he told them was a treaty, which their brothers had made in their names, with their Great Father at Washibas he held up the little peace of paper, and they loo ked under it, and lo! it covered a great extent o country, and they found that their brethren, by knowing how to read and write, had sold their houses, and their lands, and the graves of their fathers; and that the white man, by knowing how to read and write, had gained them. Tell our Great Father at, Washington, therefore, that we are very sorry that we cannot receive teachers

WOMEN. - Eye hath not seen, or ear heard, nor both it entered into the mind of man to conceive of any thing more lovely than woman-chaste af fectionate, dependant woman. In the most per fect work of God, centres all that is most pleas ing to the senses and in her repose man's fondest and dearest hopes and effections. In the hour of danger, when the clouds gather and the storm to ges, he fixes his eye upon her as the polar star by which to guide his frail and tender bark to a sail harbor. In health is she his companion, gay and cheerful; in sickness, his nurse untiring and vigit lant. The sunshine of prospecity is rendered tenfold more bright and dazzing by her sweet similes and pleasing attentions; and when the gloom of affiction hovers around him, it is to be he looks fer consolat on and sympathy. Moving in spheres the most different, she is a

ways the same. In the palace or in the cottage she never varies. It is her happy lot to feed th fire on the domestic hearth, and to hold a blessed communion with those, whose years are few and whose minds are pure.

Sweet indeed is the connection between he and man -- clinging to him for support and protec tio, as hangs the tender vine about the stordy onk, she repays him manifold from a rich and in exhaustible treasure of her heart and mind. Ur dained of God to be his ministering angel or earth, she is created and endowed with every charm requisite for a faithful discharge of her du ties. A pure and chaste mind, a kind and tender heart, a quick and brilliant wit, a pleasing person and syren like voice, and all combined to render her kind offices and attention lovely and valuable

Cold and selfish, then must be the man who will not bow in grateful adoration to one so highly gified and destined for so high an office.

LETTER FROM HON. J. C. UALHOUN. Font Hill, 14th September, 1840.

GENTLEMEN :- It will not be possible for me is attend the public dinner to be given at Appling. on, on the 18th instant, by the citizens of Colum. his county, favorable to the election of the pres. ent Chief Magistrate, to which you as kindly in.

My long absence from home in the public service, and the necessity of devoting the short recess o my demestic and private duties, have made it recessary to decline all invitations of the kind.

Your reportion of the present crisis is perfeetly correct. It is similar, but greater, and more difficult, than that of 1800, for the reasons which you have so justly stated. But, if there is more to avercome, there is more to stimulate the Republican party to exertion. The political revolution of 1801, which brought Mr. Jefferson into power, as important as it is acknowledged to be, was bupartial. It was impossible, under the circumstant ces of the times, to carry outfully the great principles of the party. The Federal principles and policy, against which the patriots of that day contended, had been laid on foundations too deep and strong to be subverted by the most successful assault. The funded debt, the National Bank, and the connection of the Government with the banking system, constituting the basis of that policy, could not be reached by that revolution. All that could be accomplished then, was to get clear of the odious alien and sedition laws; to introduce rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures; to apply the aurplus revenue, beyond the necessary wants of the Government, to the discharge of the funded debt; and to prevent any further departure from the principles of the Constitution-all of which were faithfully and successfully attended to by Mr. Jefferson and his administration. Fortunately, the dept has since been discharged, the Bank has ceased to exist, and the Government seperated, I trust forever, from the banking system. Doubly fortunate, their legitimate off-pring the protective tariff and the miscalled American system, are at their last gasp .-progeny of the principles against which we contend will remain, but that the most hateful of the whole-I mean Abolitionism. In calling it a progeny of consolidation principles, I make the assertion not without due reflection. It has its origin in the same mistaken views of the Constitution with the Bank and the protective system and other measures of the kind-all of which tegard our confederative system of Government as a great national consolidated Republic, with the right to determine, in the last resort, the extent of its powers and to enforce its decision by musket and bayonet, even against the sovereign States from which it derives its existence and all its pow er. They are all kindred measures, and unless sere he seized with joy upon the bows and arrows they, with the false principles to which they owe their origin, be thoroughly put down. Aboliton wan in the end will do its work. I am no partisan. What I utter is the result of long experience and much reflection, and comes from deep feelings of devotor to our admirable system of Government, and to the liberty and prospenty of the Union, as waskey. That the red man should be a first rate | well as the safety of the portion in which provi-

But now, if ever, is the time to put down these South, aided by our numerous and powerful ailies in the North and West, this may be done, The victory thus for already achieved, may he maintaned, and that which remains to complete the restoration of the Constitution effected, when Abolition, its roots eradicate and left alone, must perish of itself. The great question at issue is, shall this be done-shall the reaction so fortunate. ly commenced and so nearly accomplished, go through: or shall it turn back-shall the consistutional Treasury be put down, and a National Bank established in its place, to be followed by all the rest of the kindred measures including Abolition] in its train- not at once, but in the

end: certainly-mevitable? How unfortunate for as, for the whole Union, & I was going to say, for the cause of constitutional Government, that we of the south, who have the deepest stake in this great issue, should at such a crisis be divided among conselves. If united victory would be certain, and safety would be on. And as they know not, what a treaty was placed beyond contingency, and the liberty and prosperity of the whole Union on the most solid foundation; but, as it is, the result is doubtful. A few years must decide, and if the eyes of the South should not be opened in time, our rule is monvoidable. That we are divided, at such a period, is proof conclusive that the system from which we are endeavoning to extricate the Gevernment, under which the country has so long suffered, has made deep inroads on the character and principles of our people.

There was a time, and that not long since, when

we would have been united almost to a man at such a crisis; but a lalse and vaccillating system of credit, with its train of consequences, speculations, disappointed hopes, universal and deep indebtedness, has I fear, weakened our attachment to our old and cherished principles, and blinded us to a great extent to our true interest and safe-

With great respect I .am. 4c.
J. C. CALHOUN.
To Messrs. National Baily, Stepen Drage, Peter B. Short, Thos. B. Wiley, and E. T. Wilhams, committee.

The annexed exquisite have gem is from the pea [" Phazma," (Mr Field.) of the Pleayunc-Old Erin, green Erin has scattered o'er earth Wit, poetry, wisdom, and music and mirth, The Emerald over, though chained in the sea, Yields lustre to brighten the climes of the free Her statesmen, her warriors, her patriots round. Andther prophets find honor in every land; While Erm, poor Erm, still set in the form Of old Ocean, yet weeps 'neath despotic command She's the birth place of genius, but never the home She still rocks the cradle, but builds not the dome : Ever, like the green jewel, dispensing her rave, Though a dindem slave for a conquerer's gaze, Yet proud and yet bright shall thy desting First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea!"

Advertising .-- On this subject Lord Brougham says, (and certainly he is a very sensible person) that the advantages of advertising are not fully appreciated by men who have just entered in to business for themselves. If they are unxious to become known-receive patronage and acquire property, they must advertise freely. It is the only proper mode to be pursued, an is a sure. guarantee to success.

He expresses our sentiments exactly what say